4

THIS EVENING WALLACK'S THEATER.

Devening the Fisher, B. P. Ringold, Geo. Holland, J. F. Hages, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Brown, Miss. Ross. Cooke, Mrs. Mark. Senin, Str., John Scion.

WINTER GARDEN.
THUS EVENING at 8-O'DONNELL'S MISSION-Mr. John less gham, J. C. Dunn, W. S. Anderew, H. B. Phillips, T. H. Mor a Mar F. Johnson, Miss Nary Carr.

THUS EVENING—HANLON SEGTHERS—MISS KATHLEEN CONFILE-MASTER CARON.

THIS EVENING-DEBORAH, THE DESERTED JEWESS

BARRUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,
DAY AND EVENING - THE MAGIC BARREL - THE
BEHOOLMASTER - Mr. G. L. Fox and full company. ONE
HOMBRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

THIS EVENING at 8-THE ICE WITCH-YOUNG ACTRESS.

Mr. Lamb, the Webb Sisters, the Fowlet Sisters and full company.

Grand German Opers Chorus. A gargeous Finale, THE ELFIN

THES EVENING at 8-THEO. THOMAS'S ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT. Programme variedfevery evening. Sevenire

FIFTH-AVE. OPERA HOUSE.
THIS EVENING-BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS-Dick Sands
Heary, Deminster, Griet and Hodgkins.

#### Enginess Notices.

THE GREAT CALIFORNIA WINE DEPOT!

A CLEAR HEAD FOR BUSINESS

to the more result of a Bortle of

CORRA BILIDESPESA

CLEARS THE HEAT For GREERAL DEBILITY AND DESPRESSA take

> EMPIRE WATER SOLD BY ALL DEPOSITS

They purity, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidate to change of water and diet.
They attendthen the evident.
They purify the breath and core sour atomach.
They purify the breath and core sour atomach.
They pure Liver tomplisht and Nervons Healache.
PRANES PLAN ATON BITTYMS have cared more cases of chronic makers correction, melanthy and want of what energy, they any meal-char the world has very produced. They are particularly adapted to describe formiers and persons of sedentary occupations. One we have produced a programmer of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it report to

NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. —A meeting of the National Union Executive Committee, appointed by the National Union Executive Committee, appointed by the National Union Convention at Baltimore in June, 1854, will be held at the Actor House, in the City of New York, on Monday, Sept. 3, at 12 a place acon.

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE. its sum is stronger and less liable to cip in use or wear, than the stated, "— I Judge's report" of the " Island Park Trial." and for the "Report" and samples of Work containing took kinds of hea on the same plece of goods.

No. 508 Broadway. THE-ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, I.L. D .-

A Cure warranted or no charge made, Rheuma Nours etc. Gout, Asthmo. cured by Dr. Fitten's RHECHATTO RES MOV. Puedy vegetable. Reduced from \$10 to \$2 per bot.le; Agents, Domas flatnes & Co. and F. C. Wells & Co. agents.

> BE ON THE ALERT! DANGER IS AT HAND HOSTETTER'S STORAGE STITTERS. HOSTETTER'S BUTTERS

Audg. - STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain care. It has stood the test of years in the Vallers of Educaterippi and Missort, and is the sovereign remedy in all these intected districts. Rold by all thoughts. SECOND-HAND SAFES in large numbers, of our own

and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and Part Players SAFES. For sale low. Martin & Co., 265 Broadway, and Ulf Chestnut at., Phila. THE ETNA NOISELESS LOCK-STITCH SEWING-

PLANER, SHAUNSDORP & Co., No. 54 Bowery, N. Y. ONE HUNDRED Second-hand SEWING MACHINES for sale-thesp. All in pool order and warranted one year, Finklin & Lyon Sewing Machine Co., No. 181 Broadway, New York. TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-AGES, SUPPONTERS, &C.—MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Trus Office only at No. 7 Vesey st. Lady attendant.

dy at No. 2 Vesey St. Lady attended.

FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES—Best the world.

FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE CORPANT, 306 Broadway.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manifestories. Grover & Barr Sewise Machine Conpant. No. of Broadway. MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair,

GROWER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC Howe Sewing Machine Company.—Elias Howe, President, No. 668 Broadway. Agents wanted.

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING

# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1866.

The Campaign Tribune.

As the campaign opens subscriptions for The Weekly Tribuya are rapidly increasing. We print the following one of many interesting letters inclosing subscriptions:

Titlaca, N. Y. Aug. 25, 1806.
To the Publisher of The N. V. Teibune.

To the Publisher of The N. Y. Tribune.

Size: Inclosed please receive check for \$50 for which please send me as many copies of the CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE as that will pay tor.

The above is the result of about two hours labor, and I beartily wish that some one would devote at least the same amount of time for the same purpose in every school district throughout the entire State, and the result would be told at the

soming election.

"Tallsmanic Tempkins" is awake, and every decapitation of officials by the "my policy" guillotine adds a sturdy working reteran to the great cause of equal rights to all. Very truly yours. Brack C. Howella. Very truly yours. See advertisement on 5th page.

The Tribune in London. STRVENS BROTHESS, American Agents for Libraries .: Herefella a. Carent Garden, W. C.), are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE They will also receive Sussequences and Apparatusers.

To Correspondents.

No notice can betaken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever i intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a guar,

es letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tat-We cannot undertake to return relected Communications

THE TRIBUNE AT SARATOGA.—Thornton, newsman at Saratogs, sails the Tribune for five cents, and his boys sell it on to sidew also in front of the principal hotels at the same price.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The news yesterday by Ocean Telegraph centers in matters relating to Mexico and the mission of the Empress Carlotta to Europe. It is stated that the Empress Napoleon has refused to make any further pecuniary locus to Maximitian, but agrees to give him time for the payment of the advances already made by the French Government, and to assist in equipping the Mexican troops. The evacuation of Mexico by the French troops is to be post-poned to January next, and rumor says it is probable that the Empress Carlotta will return to Mexico in October of the present year. Austria has paid her indemnity for the war expenses of Prussia. The signing of the Treaty of Peace by the King of Italy is shortly expected. The Great Eastern now segaged in susteining for the old cable, has been heard from in England. There have been two further shipments of gold for New York. By the arrival of the steamship Asia at Halifar yesterday, we have some interesting items of news. Bismark had been felted at Berlin. The Emperor Napoleon's file at Paris passed off with great éclat, but was marred by a sed accident, resulting in the lose of nins lives. Napoleon had disclaimed in the most ompatite terms any hostile intentions toward Belgium. The woather, both in England and France, was unfavorable for harvest operations. It would appear, from an article in The London Times of the 18th inst., that the question of the Onfoderation of the British North American Provunces has not yet been fully settled by the Imperial Government.

Advices from Mexico state that Tupelo has been can

Advices from Mexico state that Tupelo has been cap-tured by the Liberals, with the entire garrison of 700 men. Eight rifle guns were captured and 1,100 small arms, with a long amount of laggage and stores.

30 days from the time of securing possession, and expend \$500,000 a year in poshing it forward. The first part of these conditions Fremont has complied with by putting a force of one wagen and six men at work on the road at the hue of blood.

State within three days, or forfeit their lives. The Union:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives the hue of blood.

An immouse amount of damage has been done in Deer Lodge Valley, Montana, by grasshoppers. Everything green, with the exception of grass and willows, has been testroyed. It is estimated that \$150,000 worth of damage as been does in two weak. a done in two weeks.

The Indians still continue to be troublesome on the Plains, latifyly they attacked a Mormon train at Wagon found, and drove off 99 head of cattle. They also urned Docc Creek Station, 100 miles west of Fort

Two companies of Regulars, on duty at Baton Rouge, have been ordered to report immediately at New-Orleans, by command of Gen. Sheridan.

THE PENDING CANVASS. The Loyal League of Orange, N. J., have appointed 25 Delegates to attend the Convention of Southern Unionists to be held in Philadelphia, Sept. 3. The Union voters of Orange have no sympathy with "My Policy."

At Newark, this day at noon, a meeting of soldiers and altons will be held. They will be addressed by the Hon. A. J. Creawell, United States Senator from Maryland, J. A. J. Creswell, United States Senator from Maryland, and Major W. W. Lander, late of Gen. Kilpatrick's staff. The Union Central Committee of Ohio, has appointed Gen. B. R. Cowan as the Ohio member of the National Union Committee vice George B. Senter, who has com-mitted political suicide by joining the Johnson faction.

CITY NEWS.

The Committee appointed to investigate the financial and other operations of the O'Mahony branch of the Fernian Brotherhood has made a report. According to it on the 1st of January, 1866, a balance of \$19,077 remained in the Fennan trensury. Between that date and the 1st of May \$166,212 was received, making a total of \$185,282. With the exception of \$1,350 all was expended within the four mouths above-mentioned. A respectable sum, viz.: \$55,728 is mentioned as having been sent to John Mitchell, and \$40,000 in bonds or money was paid for the Campo-Bello expedition, while the Moffat Mansion and officials absorbed \$104,401. It is not gathered from the report that its authors consider James Stephens entitled to the confidence of the Irish people; on the contrary, they intimate that his mission is similar to the money-getting organization of O'Mahony, and, consequently, he should be asked to give an account of his stewardship before being intrusted with the funds he demands of the patriots desirons of liberating their native land. According to the Committee the entire management of the Moffathouse officials was reckless in the extreme, and their expanditure of 'ne people's money without parallel in extravagance. CITY NEWS.

travagance Gen. Grant has written to the Chairman of the Soldiers than Grant has written to the Charlington, accepting the and Sailors' Union beagns of Washington, accepting the invitation to be present at the meeting to be held September 10th, if his daties will permit him.

The cholers in tais city, and in Brooklan, is rapidly on he decrease, only one fatal case being reported in either

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

Gold these very sleady and dull at 14% 244%. The supply of each gold continues very limited, and i is paid for the use of it for delivery. Government Bonds are very firm, but the amount of business done was very small. Money is inactive; there is no domand from brokers and the rate remains anchanged at 4% per cent. In freights the ofterings have been moderate, chiefly grain, and the rates have rapidly grown heavy at the close. The unsiness has been mainly by steamer, and at irregular rates for heavy goods. The business of the Sub-Treaury was: Leccipts, \$1,700,420 07—for Customs \$281,000; Payments, \$5,514,935 08; Bailance, \$78,112,435 14; Gold notes, \$18,000.

17 On the second page of to-day's issue is an article the third page. Commercial Matters and Market Re-ports. On the sixth page, a Review of Miss Rossetti's Poems.

The Union League Club meets this evening ex-Philadelphia s spant to their express invitation. It lous hosts of Grant, Sherman, and Thomas? is hoped that an adjournment of that Convention to this City, or a least a visit from a large portion of its members, may be secured. We need not add that a sired and expected.

We hear that the captain of the slave-ship Wanderer has received an appointment in our Custom-House at the request of . President.

A correspondent inquires the date of the Convention of Southern Loyalists. It was originally fixed for September 5, but it will now meet at Philadelphia September 3.

Messrs. Field, Cutler, and Ferris, have determined to leave Louisiana. We shall almost despair of the state if this enforced exodus continues. The South needs to invite Union men, not to drive them away.

The official returns for a all the counties but Hayward show that North Carolina has rejected the new Constitution by 1 989. The tone of the press shows that the people of the South are using Mr. Johnson's arguments to nullify his own acts.

Gen. Woods, a supporter of the President's policy, bears witness to the evil of it in his protest against the general discharge of freedmen by their en lovers in Mississippi before their yearly contracts have expired, just as the crops are ripening. This swindle is common throughout the South; we have complaints from nearly every State.

Many of our citizens doubtless remember that immediately upon the suppression of the riots in this City in 1863, Gen. Harvey Brown was relieved of his command and dismissed the service. After mature investigation, it is found that he was unjustly dealt with: he is now reinstated, with the additional rank of Brevet Major-General, for "distinguished se vices in the suppression of riots in New-York, in 186:

The address of Gen. WALBRIDGE to War Decocrats and indicates his position in the canvass now opening. With BUTLER, LOGAN, GEARY, BURNSIDE, and the Liberty, and mean to battle under it to the end. We | said:

formal welcome, will be conducted to the Hall where be held every evening. The toy coldness with which Philadelphia treated the late Rebel invasion will be contrasted strongly with the enthusiasm with which she will receive the true men of the South.

Ohio sends a noble delegation to the Philadelphia Convention, including Gov. Dennison, Senator Wade, Frederick Hassaurack, Representatives Shellabarger, Delano, Garfield, and others, beside many distinguished soldiers, such as Schenck, Leggert, Beatty, and Willich. Maine has appointed Gov. Cony, Gen. Chamberlain, Samuel E. Sprigg, and ex-Gov. Coburn. Vermont sends Gov. Dillingham, Luke P. Pollard, and others well known. We are fully satisfied that the Convention will be a splendid embodiment of the intellect and intelligence of the nation.

The loyal men of Alabama declare that their fate depends upon the success of the Union party at the Fall elections. They are proscribed by the Rebels. and a recent meeting called at Tuscaloosa to elect delegates to the Philadelphia Convention failed because the people were afraid to attend. Secret meetings have been held, and delegates will be sent, but it earlier and better suggestions. Congress, at its late is infamous that Mr. Johnson should declare order session, gave to this subject the careful consideration

Mr. Seward was denied the compliment of a special welcome to New-York yesterday, the State Senate, by a vote of 13 to 7, refusing to place his name with Grant and Farragut. But that was natural, for Mr. Seward had set the Senate the example. When we remember that Mr. Seward has received every official honor the State can give, and was formerly welcomed with enthusiasm, this implied censure of his infidelity to the Union party is doubly emphatic.

The President, in making his memorial pilgrimage to the tomb of Douglas a political cauvass, seems, in spite of himself, to have justified the absence of an at any official reception in two Republican cities he has visited. But the reasons why Philadelphia could not extend to him a dutiful reception are good reasons why our own municipality should. With so much partizanship in his favor in a city which gathers the greatest crowd of the continent, and which yields regularly its Democratic General John A. Logan, the Congressional candidate at large, is working most carnestly in Illinois. There is no doubt be will carry the State by 35,000 majority. standing the presence of Grant and Farragut. The President and the Secretary, whatever may be publiely due to their offices, are grievously wrong to expect btherwise. We cannot look for any remaining rise in the tide of their popularity since the flood-gates of New-York have not opened. It is therefore to be regretted that the President has thought fit to open a political campaign on his way to Illinois.

Yesterday the President dined and made a speech before a large number of wealthy entertainers. He did not refrain from again treating Congress as a Rebel, and from confirming the unwisdom of many speeches heretofore thought intemperate. His admirers are welcome to question the policy and the necessity of a course thus aggressive, but the President will be wiser by the time he returns home.

Mr. Henry J. Raymond answers Gov. Ward flipshould meet in Philadelphia next Monday. After that call had gone all over the country, Messrs. Raymond and Sperry call a meeting of the Executive mond and Sperry evidently do n't want to meet their colleagues. The Evening Post has been clamoring

### REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS.

Had the revolted States a right to representation is Congress while they were fighting to subvert the Union ! Il not, did that right enure to them, abso pressly to cons der the propriety of being represented | lutely and unconditionally, the moment their military at the great Convention of Southern Loy alists at | forces were compelled to ground arms by the victor-

Mr. Vallandigham and his adherents (improperly termed Disunionists, since they always believed in preserving the Union by conceding to the slaveholders all they could ask or would take) consistently full attendance to-night of members of the Club is de- hold that the Rebels forfeited no rights, and were entitled to resume their seats in Congress at any time. Val. moved this in Congress; but it was heavily roted down. Those who fought against the Rebellion always held that they did not fight for the privilege of being governed by the Rebels.

Andrew Johnson in his better days, held firmly with the majority. While he always maintained that a State, once in the Union, could neither be taken out nor destroyed, he insisted that her rights in it might be suspended by rebellion, and that her restoration must be the work of her loyal people.

Thus in his speech at Nashville (June 9, 1864,) on receiving the news of his nomination at Baltimore as Vice-President, he said:

"In calling a Convention to restore the State, who shall restore and resistabilish it? Stall the men who gave his influence and his means to destroy the Government? Is he to participate in the great work of reorganization? Shall he, who brought this misery upon the State, he permitted to control its destinies? If this he so, then all this precious blood of our brace suidiers and officers, so freely poured out, will have been manually spilled. All the glorious victories won by our noils a mise

nies. If this be so, then all this precious blood of our brare suldiers and officers, so freely poured out, self have bees santasily spilled. All the glorious victories won by our notify armies will go for naught; and all the battle-fields, which, have been sown with dead beroes during the Rebellion, will, have been made memorable in valr.

"Why all this carnage and devastation? It was that treason might be put down and traitors punished. Therefore, I say that traitors should take a kear in the work of restoration. If there be but five thousand men in Tennessee loyal to the Constitution, loyal to Freedom, lovel to Justice, these true and faithful use chould control the work of restoration and reformation absolutely. I say that the traitor has coased to be a citizen, and, in joining the rebellion, has become a public enemy. He for/sited his right to vote with loyal men when he renounced his citizenship and sought to destroy our Government. We say to the most honest and lidestrious foreigner who comes from England or German to diwell among us, and to add to the wealth of our country. Before you can be a citizen, you must stay here for five years. If we are so caulious about foreigners, who voluntarily renounce their homes to live with the, what should be subjected to a screen order before he are restored to citizenship. A feshow who takes the oath merely to save his property, and denies the validity of the oath, is a perjured man, and not to be trusted. Before these repensing Rebels can be trusted, let them bring forth the fruits of repensioner. He who helped to make all these wholes an under odness, and traitors must be published and impoverished.

—Such was the platform on which Andrew Johnson

-Such was the platform on which Andrew Johnson deliberately planted himself, when a candidate for in to-day's issue tersely sums up the political situation | Vice-President. They are not words of haste and passion, evoked by President Lincoln's cruel murder, but were his deliberate, matured corvictions. Over great body of those Democrats who stood heartfly by and again was their substance reitersted by Mr. Johntheir country and her flag during their years of fearful | son in conversation, in letters, and a speeches. And, trial, he avows his sympathies to be wholly with the in his conversation (revised by himself before it was party who still uphold the banner of Loyalty and printed) with George L. Stearns, (Oct. 3, 1865) he the Republican party of power"-to "hurl it from

Liberty, and mean to battle under it to the end. We commend his address to the regard of War Democrats throughout the country.

The power of those persons who made the attempt are bellion I has been crushed, and now we want to reconstruct the State Governments, and have the power to do it. The State institutions are presented, faild out on the ground, and they must taken up and adopted to the progress of trushes, this cannot be done in a moment. We are making very third progression and the ground and they must be done in a moment. We are making very third progression and the ground and they must taken up and adopted to the progress of trushes, this cannot be done in a moment. We are making very third progression and the ground, and only making the form the ground of the ground and they must be done in a moment. We are making very third progression and only making the form the ground and they must be done in a moment. We are making very third progression who made the attempt late to be likely must be done in a moment. We are making very third progression who made the attempt late to be likely must be done in a moment. We are making very third progression who made the attempt late to be likely must be done in a moment. We are making very third progression who made the attempt late to be likely in the state of the ground and they must be done in a moment. We are making very third progression who made the attempt late to be likely must be done in a moment. We are making very third progression who made the provided in the state of the state of

With regard to Negro Suffrage, he told Mr. Stearns the sessions will be held. Union mass meetings will that he thought it should be introduced gradually,

and through the action of the States, saying: "If I were in Tennessee, I should try to introduce Negro Suffrage gradually: first, those who had served in the Army, those who could read and write, and perhaps a property quali-fication for others—say \$200, or \$250."

As to the representation of non-franchised classes, "Many years ago, I moved in the legislature of Tennessee, hat the apportionment of representatives in Congress should

that the apportionment of representatives in Congress should be by qualified reters.

"The apportionment is now fixed until 1872; before that time we might change the basis of representation from population to qualified voters. North as well as South, and, in due course of time, the States, without regard to color, might entered the elective franchies to all who possessed certain mestal, moral, or such other qualifications as might be determined by an enlightened public judgment."

— Such are the leaves and processes the such as the such as the leaves and the such as the su

- Such are the bases of restoration indicated by Andrew Johnson. He never intimated, nor dreamed, that those who had attempted to overthrow the Government should have an equal voice in settling the terms of reconstruction with those who struggled and suffered to uphold and preserve it, but the contrary, most emphatically. And the Congress that he constantly referred to as entitled to review and revise his action in the premises was a Congress representing loval States and loval men.

In full and clear accordance with Mr. Johnson's

Union:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, two-thirds of both Houses concurring. That the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of

the Constitution, viz:

Arr. 14, Sec. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reade. No State shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges or immenities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sgc. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, axcluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President or Vice-President, and for the United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislatures thereof, is denied to any male inhabitant of such State, being 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in robellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shalf be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens all years of age, in such State.

number of male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age, in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or civil officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a year of two-thirds in each House, remove such disability comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds in each House, remove such disability SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including that incurred in payment of bounties and pensions for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; and neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

The Lorislature of Tennessee having ratified this

- The Legislature of Tennessee having ratified this amendment, her representatives elect were forthwith admitted to seats in either House, they taking the re- opportunity for expense, especially when he comes to quired eath that they have never voluntarily aided | pay his cable telegraph bills. the Rebellion. And every other ex-Rebel State may come in on the same terms. -What means, then, this concerted clamor that Con-

gress denies the right of representation and refuses to pantly, but not candidly. Several members of the admit loyal men to seats! What can it mean but Republican-Union National Committee united in a fraud and deception? Mr. Johnson exacted terms of public request that the members of that Committee | every State lately in revolt before relieving it of military rule and allowing it to be governed by men of its own choice. Congress does exactly that same. The conditions differ, but the principle involved is identi-Committee of the aforesaid Committee to meet in this | cal. The President applies one test of loyalty, Con-City on the day already designated for the meeting of gress another; and surely the right of Congress to exthe entire Committee at Philadelphia. This is plainly | act conditions is at least equal to that of the President. intended to distract the Committee and prevent a The Copperheads, who never admitted the right to The Copperboads, who hever admitted the light to exact conditions at all, are consistent in repudiating them now; but they who sustained the President in his requirements are procluded from objecting to those of the legislative power. Having resolved to betray and desert the Republican-Union party, they must devise pretexts for so doing; but these nowise excuse their treachery, and will not deceive the summer of the proclement of the constitutionality of the laws enacted by Congressione and tyranny industrial coars. It is might be depended to the proclement of the Government has at length resched that point, which some of us foresaw in February last. It is on the part deach, a contest for existence. Should the Radicals annoted before the neople at the ensuing clustom, nothing is more certain than that the President will be depended. quorum assembling at Philadelphia. Messrs. Ray- exact conditions at all, are consistent in repudiating in that the Northern Republicans shun or turn the cold | those of the legislative power. Having resolved to shoulder to the loyalists of the South. It looks as if | betray and desert the Republican-Union party, they on the Situation in Europe; The New Canadian Loan; this, though generally false, might be true of Messrs. must devise pretexts for so doing; but these nowise excuse their treachers, and will not deceive the description of the Slaughter-Houses of New-York. On

### LOOK HERE!-AND HERE!

Prom The N. V. Times, sing 23.
Our stanch neighbor. The Econing Post, sing 23.
Our stanch neighbor. The Econing Post, sing 23.
From The Econing Post, sing 24.
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From The Econing Post sing 25 have made up their minds that not combine to deprice the Rethere shall be peace. To in publican party of power—that
sure peace, however, the work party which attempted in the
of restoring the Union must be Congress just adjourned to
completed; and there can be impose around the country as
no complete restoration until terrif still more raisons to our
the Southern States again a play, industry—who did this, as was
their constitutional right to proved at the time, with the
scats in Congress. This, as most corrupt motives, and
The Post truly says. "Is the one whose only object now is to
question now before the count keep the Southern States out
try, and all prudent wise Reof Congress until they can
publicans, all men of every fasten this curse upon the
party who desire the good of constry—of the workingwen of
the country and can see what deserted do not unite to hard this
is immediately hecessary to party from power.

party who can see what America do not write to hart this is immediately necessary to party from power, produce this good, will safte to! Our people could pay, twice send to Congress only med who over, by open taxifion, all the will vote for the immediate revenue that the Government admission" of Southorn representatives. The warning of the whole this declaration is accompanied is not everstrained, such articles at their marker. If the Republican Conventions value in the place where they will not nominate men favora are most cheaply made. We like to this polley, "so much could create and export the the weree for the Republican met.as of payment ten times Party, for it will be deserted over, with our cheap lunds, if by the mass of the people, by we could only have our means all who are capably of forming and implements our means and implements of the country. There are enough moderate, coast. The country could pay the mass of the country could pay it it delit twice as easy, and try." There are enough moderate, and the whole twice easter constitutional, Union—as fast, it only its industry and laying men in the land to elect its trade were free. But they cardidates who take their will never he free while the Replaces on the Union platform, publices politicians hold power; and it the Republican Party, as for these are despirately as party, expressly or impliedly, termined, as they openly defined distributions in Congress, faither to consummate their ineal distributions in Congress, faither to consummate their ineal distributions and resinous pelicy, they will dissrive and anyther and they have resolved to keep defeat. What they may fail to the States on unit they do.

Republicans and patriotic Democrats, united for the time and correct.

-We ask the reader to study carefully the above extracts from yesterday's leading articles in the two apostate sheets issued in our City. The Times quotes The Ecening Post as a Republican journal, anxious for the success of its party this Fall, and therefore urging the nomination of candidates for Congress who will support the Copper-Johnson policy of restoration and readmission. The Post, on the same day. attacks that party with intense malignity and venom, because of its alleged adherence to the Protective policy, and says that "fatal injuries" must extend to every "branch of American industry if the workingmen of America do not combine to deprice power," &c., &c. For months past, no journal in America has more unscrupulously, unfairly assailed the Republican party than The Ecening Post, whose venomous diatribes are diffused through the Copperhead organs as those of a leading Republican paper, and used by the tricksters and trimmers of Johnsonism as we have exhibited above.

Can the American People be deceived by these knaveries?

-"The Republican politicians" who were Whigs and Protectionists of old are Protectionists still, as those who were Democrats and Free Traders are generally Free Traders still. From Pennsylvania, most Whigs and Democrats formerly voted together for Protection; as her Republicans and Democrats do now. So Whig and no Democrat, on becoming a Republican, professed a change of views touching Protection; and neither was required to surrender or modify his convictions on this head. The Post has no more right to ask THE TRIBUNE To embrane Free Trade than we have to require The Post to advocate Protection; and this truth is perfectly understood. Some of the best Republicans in Congress voted against the Tariff bill of last Winter, as some of the strongest Democrats voted for it-neither of them supposing that his party affinities required him to do otherwise. The Post alone denies to Republicans liberty to disagree with it on the Tariff question, and makes the fact that they do so a pretext for assailing the party which so unjustly bears the odium of its support. That The Post assails the party of Loyalty and Liberty we do not complain; but that its diatribes are sowed broadcast as those of a Republican journal, we do feel to be

-The pretext for this latest outbreak is the fact

sold here as cheap as in Paris. We presume none are made and retailed there at the prices quoted by The Post the advertisement simply offers them for sale to Spanish America and certain other outlying countries.

But it is idle to follow The Post through its labyrinth of fraud. Right or wrong by fair means or foul, it is bent on defeating the Republicans in our approaching elections. Only lot it no longer be quoted as or affect to be Republican, and we dare it to do its worst!

#### GO AHEAD!

A correspondent of The Brooklyn Union is anxious that somebody should give him \$200,000 to start # daily paper in New-York-as THE TRIBUNE, especially, does not suit him. There are several people whom THE TRIBUNE does not suit, and who wouldn't mind spending all the money their friends have got to get better satisfied. Let our correspondent go ahead, and if people have money to give him, so much the better. It will help trade-paper-makers, editors, workin " en, trunk-makers, pastry-cooks, and many other perving classes. During our time we have seen a god many papers started by people who flid not like THE TRIBUNE. Their very names are forgotten, and their editors are in some respectable trade, we hope-shoemaking, driving omnibuses-or probably trying to borrow more money. Notwithstanding all, we manage to get along. Our business never was better, our circulation is increasing with great rapidity, we make a good deal of money, and from every part of the Union we receive assurances of comfort and encouragement. We are not selfish, and if this correspondent has money to spend, let him go ahead. He will find abundant

The Atlanta New-Era thus hails with enthusiasm Mr. Johnson's latest denunciation of Congress:

Mr. Johnson's latest denunciation of Congress:

"The stocch of President Johnson as reported by the telegraph on Sunday morning, is an adennee screener, Opposed as Mr. Johnson has ever been to class lexistation and sectional hierarchy, he has never spared the ambitions and revolution are leaders of that body which assumes to tee the Congress of the United States. But this is the first in ance in which he openity onestioned the legality of its existence, or pointedly histed that its proceedings are a willing. The President evidently field strengthened by the action of the United Concension, and is now willing to risk everything before the people. Under these circumstances, the Full elections will be looked to by both parties with increased anxiety and solicitude.

"If the assembinge "which has been called, or which has assumed to be the Congress of the United States, be not a Constitutional Congress, it follows, as a matter of course, that ill its acts are illegal and void, then after it shell have been so pronounced by the Supreme Court, the Chief Executive officer of the Garrament exhaund to see that all oppression and tyranny though exacts the subject to the state of the contract of the course of the Garrament exhaund to see that all oppression and tyranny though exacts.

There will be a great gathering of Republican Unionists at Eric. Penna., on the 12th of September, which will be addressed by Gov. CURTIN, Gen. GEARY, JOHN W. FORNEY, and other eminent speakers. It will probably be the largest gathering on His anti-Slavery record is without a flaw, and he lived to Lake Erie this year. Gen. BUTLER's presence has tion. We place his name in the long roll of the true leadbeen solicited, and is hoped for.

The National Union Executive Committee will meet at Philadelphia next Monday, and not at the Astor House, this city, as the members have properly considered t' Mr. Raymond had no right to issue any call. We presume the first business they will transact will be the consideration of his letter of resignation.

Richnosp County held a Convention August 27, and elected an excellent delegation, composed of Goorge William Curtis, Samuel L. Hopping, and Samuel R. Brick, to the State Convention at Symouse. The following resolves were passed:

Were passed:

That the present Congress of the United States deserves our gratitude for its wise, just and patriotic devotion to the present and fature interests of our common country.

That the Constitutional Amendments securing representation on the basis of equal justice to the North meets our hearty concurrence, and that we trust that our State will add her roce in making it the Constitutional law of the land.

That is the administration of Gov. Reuben E. Fenton we recognize the action of the period and statement. And that we will use every honorable effort to secure his reduction, and we respectfully request the delegates from this country to sustain sign in the Convention to be held at Syrange, Santon.

That the Radical Union Party of the North halls with delight the meeting of the Convention of Southern Loyalists at Phila delight September 3, and rejoices especially that they place themselves on the broad and high ground of Equal Freedom, as evidence that there really exists in that part of our common country, where lately Caste reared its defiant hand, a class of men who understood the nature of the present struggle; and who, true to the country and to the Right in the past, are true to both to-day, and will heartly undertake and carry forward the work of regenerating and blessing their unfariante and caste-ridden section.

That to our Southern brethren we cordially extend the right hand of fellowship, that we wish them all success in their

hand of fellowship, that we wish them all success in their great and glorious work, and that we promise them all the aid which we can rightly give. A mass meeting was held after the adjournment of the Convention, and the following gentlemen appointed to at-

late Meyer of Syracuse, Frank Hiscock, and James J. ROCKLANI delegates J. W. Ferden, late Senator, Moses G. Leonard, former Senator, and Daniel Tompkins.

trict, Calvin T. Hulburd, Congressman; Daniel Shaw, Assemblyman, and Gen. Edwin A. Merritt, Quartermaster-----ULSTER County (2d District) has deputed J ah Hasbrouck, Thaddens Hait and Ira H. Eytinge.

ONEIDA County (ed District), R. U. Sherman, D. J. Millard, Joseph Avely. QUEENS County (2d District)—Bernardus Hendrickson, Gilbert Sayres, J. M. Whitcomb. It will be seen that the composition of the Union State Convention promises a good union of men and purpose.

To War Democrate. The political contest row imminent compele us to re-

# view our post u, and decide on our future action in the

light afforded . . the past. Let me out 'at you to answer to yourselves these ques-

Were we right or wrong in recoiving to stand by our country and its flag when traitors desperately straugled to

divide the former and strike down the latter? Were we right or wrong in our determination to sparn that Grover & Baker's Sewing-Machines are adver- all party ties that threatened to weaken the efficiency or

know that the patents under which those machines National are upraised in self-defense against Secession are made enable their makers to charge their own and Disunion, who proclaimed the war for the Union a price: at lish the patents, and they will be made and failure after having done their best to make it so, and whose partial, short-lived successes were haited with

hearty cheers along the lines of the Rebel armies? Is there a rightful difference in your regard for the soldier who died fighting to preserve our Nationality, and him who poured out his life-blood while but lling for the

Rebel cause? My questions sufficiently indicate the answers I doesn prompted by the instincts of true patriotism. Hating one; denouncing none; wishing ill to none. I yet love and honor those who struggled and fought to aphold the Union, as I do not those who did their worst to over-

Have we, then, who stood by the old Flag, gained nothing by its triumph, but the privilege of being ruled by those who fought for its prostration? Do the besten Rebels return to a dubious loyalty, with all the rights they enjoyed before they plunged into treason?

I think not. I hold that the loyal States and people achieved by their successful struggle a right to complete security against future rebellions on such grounds and with such impulses as were held to justify that of 1861.

I hold that the present Congress is emphatically right in demanding that the States lately in revolt shall no longer enjoy a factitious and exceptional power in our National Councils based on Four Millions of their people, whom they obstinately refuse to educate or enfranchise, and whom they divest of the arms and deny the military organization and discipline, required to render them off cient in our National defense.

In short, I hold that Congress is substantially right, the President generally wrong, in the contest which has alienated them; and I propose to aid and act with those who sustain Congress and oppose the President, until the controversy which now convulses the Republic shall have

en brought to a final issue. Never doubting that such issue will be the logical consummation of the victories achieved by Grant, Sherman,

Thomas and Sheridan, I respectfully solicit your concur-Yours, truly, HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

New York, Aug. 28, 1866.

THE LATE ORN. A. P. GRANGER. Gen. A. P. Granger, who died at Syracuse, New-York,

August 24, at the age of 77, was born in Suffield, Hartford County, Connecticut, in June, 1789. He removed to Syracuse when a young man, was for many years a leading merchant of that town, and also interested in farming. He fought in the war of 1812, and when Lafayotte visited Syracuse in 1825, Gen. Granger delivered the address of welcome. In the Baltimore Convention, which nomi. nated Gen. Scott for the Presidency, he was Chairman of the Whig delegation from New-York, and had considerable influence upon its action. All measures in the interest of Slavery received his encomprimising opposition, and at the Apti-Nebraska State Convention, held at Auburn, he offered a series of resolutions, calling upon Whigs and Democrats to unite in repudiating the Baltimore platforms which indured the outrage on the freedom of the territories. His resolutions were adopted, and the anti-Stavery men of the Omondaga district elected him to the XXXIVth Congress, in 1855. As a logislator he did good service, and was a member of the Committee on Ter-ritories. The heldness and ability of his course gained him the honor of being selected for assault by the Southern bullies in Congress, and Fayette McMulien attempted to thrash him. He was then sixty-seven years of age. Gen. Granger's argument in Congress to prove that slavery was not authorized by the Constitution of the United States, gave much off case to the South, and was one of the reasons for his re-election to the XXXVth Congress. He served from 1855 to 1860, but was unfortunately attacked by paralesis in 1856, and never recovered from the disease. Gen Granger was an upright and brave man see his principles triumphantly ombodied in the Constitu-

ers of reform in New York. THE LATE GOV. MORRHEAD. Ex-Gov. John M. Morchead of North Carolina, who died at Rockbridge, Alum Springs, Va., was elected on the Whig ticket in 1812, by a majority of over 2,000. He

belonged to the better class of Southern men, and possess ed considerable force and ability. He was Chairman of the Convention which nominated Zachary Taylor. THE LATE JUDGE P. C. WHITE.

Judge Fortune C. White, who died at his residence in Whiteshoro, N. Y., on the 27th inst., was a sexagonarias, and had considerable reputation as a lawyer in Oncida County, which he represented in the Assembly in 1829 and 1838. Gov. Seward appointed him Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of that County, in 1841. He had received a collegiate education, and his public services were

important.

McElhone, of the 14th United States Infantry. He died in Philadelphin, on Monday hist, from the effect of wounds received in the battle or James's Mills in 1862. Lieut. Cot. McElhone entered the army at the outbreak of the Rebellion, in 1861, as a Second Lieutenant, and was breveted a Lieutenant-Colonel for bravery in battle. He was one of the youngest officers of his age in the regular service, and was distinguished for his manly, soblierly qualities.

THE DRAMA.

We regret to announce the death of Licat. Col. James

NAPOLEON AT THE BROADWAY THEATER. NAPOLEON AT THE BROADWAY THEATER.

Mr. James Stark ought to have made his first uppearance here as Napaleon. His personation of the character contains, indeed, none of the elements of greaters. However, the start of the most indicated upon the hero of Austerlitz and Marengo—the ordinate genius that led captive the hearts of the most irriliant people on earth, and made the thrones of sail Europe trendle at his very name. Yet, his acting is picturesque. A mass meeting was held after the adjournment of the Convention, and the following gentlemen appointed to at tend the Philadelphia Convention on the 3d of September: Messrs, George William Cartis, John C. Thompson, John Ogle, Jr., Francis George Shaw, J. K. Hamilton Willeox, editor, Social Science Review, A. H. Wagner, Horace Boardman, Albert O. Willeox Abraham, Milliam Egbert, John J. Houseman, James Givon, William W. Corbett. This strong delegation fairly represents the Radical intelligence of the county.

Oswedo County Hid. District), sends the Hon. J. J. Walcott, Alvin Moon, Jay L. Johnson.

Collegata County has accredited as delegates the Hon. Charles L. Beale, Leals Payne and Prancis Silvister, and appointed to attend the Loyal Southern Convention the Hon. William H. Teby, Peter S. Hoes, Charles Stott, the Hon. Samuel W. Carpenter, Stephen Ven De Veer, Goo. L. Van Hoesen, Lorenzo M. Gill, J. D. Van Valkenburgh, the Hon. Edward G. William, the Hon. Charles L. Beale, Leals Payne and Francis Silvister, and appointed to attend the Loyal Southern Convention the Hon. Edward G. William, the Hon. Charles L. Beale, L. Van Hoesen, Lorenzo M. Gill, J. D. Van Valkenburgh, the Hon. Edward G. William, the Hon. Charles L. Beale, L. Van Hoesen, Lorenzo M. Gill, J. D. Van Valkenburgh, the Hon. Edward G. William, the Hon. Charles I. Beale, Barnes, Joshua H. Backeley, Cross Groat, Albun B. Davis, Heory R. Wood, Harvey W. Gott.

Franklin County sends Wells S. Dickinson, J. J. Seaver, and James W. Kimbell, Member of Assembly, as delegates to Syracuse.

Griebe A. Davis A. Science Review A. H. Wagner.

Monnos (24) District) seeds Thes. Parsons, Serator, Chas. Wullanns, William Wagner.

Gosobaga (24) District) has appointed Chas. Andrews, Inte Meyor of Syracuse, Frank Hiscock, and James J. Belden. stage of a personage whose extraordinary figure stands so vividly on the curvas of history, and lives so graphically in stage of a personage whose extraodinary bigure stands so vividly on the casus of history, and lives so graphically in every reader's imagination, is to be indeed audactous. Mr. Stark had many opportunities of taking the first step from the sublime to the ridiculous. To its credit be it said that he carried the part of Napoleon safely through the three acts, and came out, small-hox and all, amid the plandits of his auditors. Much was done by certain of his reinew actors—unconsciously, of course, and with the best motives—to mar the effect of his representation. The french marshals were gorgeous in raiment; but the secret or French especiations not like merely in clothes. A man may eat frogs as well as wear them without becoming a frenchman. Perhaps, though, to expect French vivacity and clogance on any local stage is to be over-sanguine and exacting. But it is not too much to ask that French words, if used at all, shall be correctly pronounced. However, making due silowance for stupidity, ignorance, had taste, bad elocution, and awkwardness—all which qualities are found in Mr. Wood's theatrical company—the critical spectator can find something to like in the representation of the drama of "Napoleon."

The piece will be acted at the Broadway Theater every night and at the Saturday matinée.

Miss Lacoste will make her first appearance this season, at the new French Theater, in the character of Deborah, on this Thursday evening, in an English version of the play which Riston will produce in October. Miss Lacoste's reappearance will be welcomed by the many who admire the young tragedienne, and appreciate her ambition. This may be said to be her debut, as her hard-tion. This may be said to be her debut, as her hard-tion. This pay be said to be her debut, as her hard-tion. This pay be said to be her debut, as her hard-tion. St. Lawrence (1st District) sends Judge Amaziah B. James, Senator A, Gedard and Geo. M. Gleason; 3d Dis-

The American Infants' Magazine is to be issued in Boston monthly on and after the 1st of January naxt be tised for sale in Paris (whence they cannot be ex- trammel the freedom of our efforts to maintain the integ- Miss Fanny P. Scaverns. Price \$1.29 per annum. It is to be a quarto of 16 pages, nicely printed on large type

There are discouraging accounts of Fremont's railroad. By the contract, he was to ground work on it within the contract, he was to ground work on it within restored throughout the South when Union men demanded by its importance, and at last, by an overwere work on it within tucky, also, Union men have been ordered to quit the ment to the Federal Constitution as the basis whereon | which they are sold here. All intelligent persons | Were they right or wrong who sought to paralyze the and titles rated. We constitution as the basis whereon | which they are sold here.